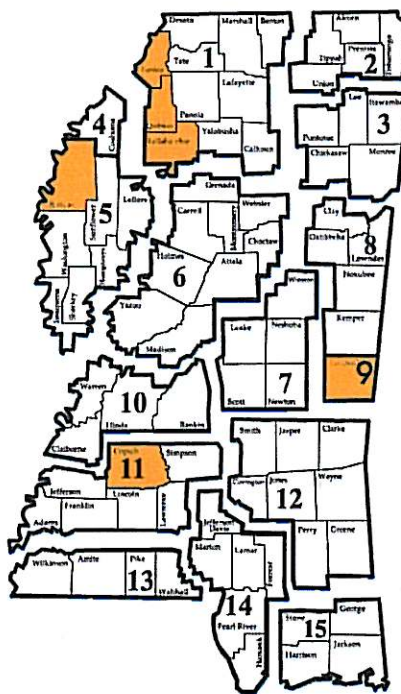




2008-2009 Annual Report



Mississippi **values.**

MISSISSIPPI'S COMMUNITY & JUNIOR COLLEGES

State Board for Community and Junior Colleges FY 2009 Annual Report

Mission Statement

The mission of the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (SBCJC) is to provide statewide coordination for the public community and junior colleges and to carry out other legislatively assigned responsibilities by establishing policies and standards, conducting studies, and assembling reports.

The mission is to provide the leadership and initiative to:

- Enhance quality education and training of all students;
- Create and promote partnerships with business, industry and other entities, including public schools, universities and other educational institutions;
- Develop strategies designed to enhance success for all students;
- Stay abreast of national developments and trends in community and junior colleges, literacy, and workforce development; and to
- Promote research, comprehensive planning, adequate resources, and establishing essential relationships to position our citizenry to be competitive in a highly technical and global environment.

SERVING MISSISSIPPI

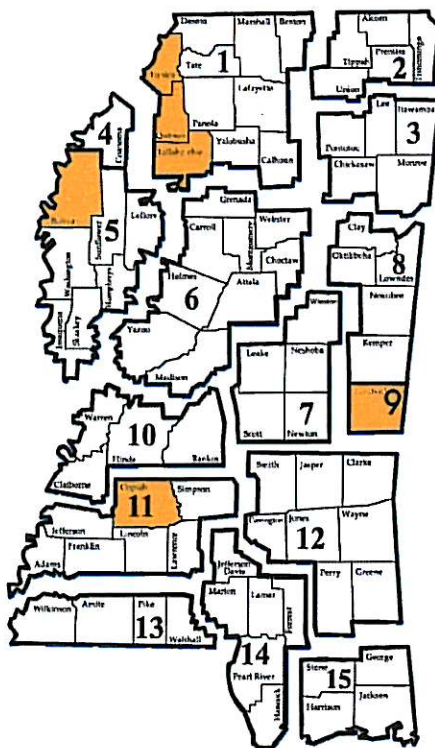


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State Board for Community and Junior Colleges

The Honorable Haley Barbour, Governor
The Honorable Phil Bryant, Lieutenant Governor
The Honorable Billy McCoy, Speaker of the House
Members of the Mississippi Legislature

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

We at the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges and the fifteen colleges that make up our system are happy to provide you with this 2008-2009 Annual Report. We take great pride in the education and training we provide for our citizens. In the 2008-2009 school year, nearly 70 percent of all freshmen in college in Mississippi were enrolled at a community college, as were 51 percent of all undergraduate students. Of our students taking credit courses, 97 percent were Mississippi residents.

With the current economic difficulties the state and nation are facing, enrollment at our community colleges is booming. The reasons for this increase are that our colleges are close to home; we are a great value; and we teach the skills our people need for better, higher-paying jobs. This year more than a quarter of a million Mississippians will receive education and training from a community college. Our preliminary enrollment numbers for the Fall 2009 semester show an increase of 13 percent compared to Fall 2008. Since 2000, enrollment is up more than 40 percent. The citizens who attend community college gain education and job skills that give them better lives!

Mississippi's community colleges have an outstanding reputation. Recently, two national studies ranked our system among the very best in the United States. It is encouraging to see our state recognized in such a positive way!

In 2007, the Legislature passed the historic Mid-Level Funding Act, committing our state to funding community colleges at a point midway between K-12 and the regional universities, on a per pupil basis. That bill recognized two fundamental truths: First, our community colleges are the best educational value in Mississippi. Second, we will provide the fastest benefit to our citizens for the dollars invested. Unfortunately, up to this point, we are far short of reaching the Mid-Level Funding goal.

Our community colleges give our students excellent academic preparation, and we also train nurses, computer programmers, plumbers, welders, firefighters and dozens of other occupations! Community colleges are teaching our people the skills to attract and keep 21st century jobs. We are lifting our people off welfare and out of minimum wage jobs. We are preparing our citizens to provide a better life for their families, and to pay more taxes to state and local governments.

Thank you for your support for our community and junior colleges as we work to move Mississippi forward!

Sincerely,

Eric Clark, Ph.D.
Executive Director



Dr. Eric Clark
Executive Director

Tina Bradley
Technical Specialist,
LAN/WAN Administrator

Ive P. Burnett
Technical Specialist,
Database Administrator

Jason Carter
Director of Accounting

Phil Cumberland
Technical Specialist,
Purchasing & Records

Janet Dominy
Technical Specialist,
ABE/GED

Elizabeth (Lizz) Ducksworth
Technical Specialist,
Finance

Oddie Floyd
Administrative Assistant

Marilyn F. Gardner
Technical Specialist,
Academic Affairs/Proprietary Schools and
Colleges

Deborah J. Gilbert, CPA
Deputy Executive Director

Beverlin D. Givens
Program Specialist,
Monitoring and eLearning

Shana Hansen
Accountant/Personnel Manager

Rodney Hodges
Program Specialist,
MS Career Readiness Certificate

Dexter Holloway
Director of Workforce Education

Joseph A. Larry
Director of Monitoring

Dr. Shawn Mackey
Associate Executive Director,
Workforce, Career & Technical Education

Terry Pollard
Program Specialist, eLearning

Dr. Christian Pruett
Director of Distance Education

Dr. Fiona Qualls
Associate Executive Director,
Academic Affairs

Eloise J. Richardson
Director of Adult Education and GED

Ed Roberson.
Programs Specialist,
Career and Technical Education

Chuck Rubisoff
Attorney General's Office Representative

Holly Savorgnan
Accountant

Missy Saxton
Executive Assistant

Danny Seal
Program Specialist,
Adult Education

Kell Smith
Technical Specialist,
Communications Officer

Ray A. Smith
Assistant Executive Director,
Technology

Jim Southward
Director of Affiliated Activities

Denise Walley
Technical Specialist,
Career & Technical Education

Cassandra Ware
Administrative Assistant

Dr. Debra West
Deputy Executive Director

Janice Young
Administrative Assistant

The genesis for the SBCJC can be traced back to the 1920s. Senate Bill 131, Laws of 1928, approved on April 26, 1928, which authorized the establishment of junior colleges, also created a state commission for oversight of these institutions, the Commission on Junior Colleges. The Commission was comprised of the State Superintendent of Education as chairman, the chancellor of the University of Mississippi, and the presidents of Mississippi State University, Mississippi University for Women, and three junior colleges. Three lay members, appointed by the Governor, were added in 1950. The Commission continued in this form until 1986.

The Commission, a division of the State Board of Education, held its first meeting on May 10, 1928, two calendar weeks after its legislative creation. The first action of the Commission was to identify its authority, establish standards by which existing junior colleges must meet to qualify for state aid and develop criteria required of agricultural high schools seeking junior college status. This action of the Commission constituted the birth of the Mississippi State System of Public Junior Colleges, thereby giving Mississippi the distinction of having the first system of comprehensive two-year colleges in the nation.

Legislative action throughout the years more clearly defined the authority and control of the Commission. The Commission set broad standards for junior college operations and approved new attendance centers and vocational and technical programs to be operated by the two-year institutions. The Commission itself had no staff but was served by personnel within the State Department of Education. State supervision was vested in the supervisor of agricultural high schools and junior colleges from 1928 to 1968. In 1968, a separate operational division for junior colleges was created in the State Department of Education, which provided state services and oversight until 1986.

In 1986, the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges was established as an

independent agency. The staff from the State Department of Education was transferred to the new Board Office. The Board consists of ten members, none of which shall be an elected official or engaged in the education profession. The Governor appoints all ten members, two from each of Mississippi's five congressional districts as they existed before the 2000 federal census. No more than one State Board member may reside in any community college district. Initial terms of appointment were from two to five years and subsequent terms are for six years.

The Board is a coordinating agency which establishes standards and guidelines for the operation of the fifteen local districts in order to qualify for state appropriations. The Board fosters cooperation and communication with local institutions through the presidents and other representatives of local colleges. The Board exercises its authority in the areas which are expressed or implied as outlined in Sections 37-4-1 and 37-4-3, Mississippi Code 1982, Revised 1990.

The powers and duties of the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges shall be:

- a) To authorize disbursements of state appropriated funds to community and junior colleges through orders in the minutes of the board.*
- b) To make studies of the needs of the state as they relate to the mission of the community and junior colleges.*
- c) To approve new, changes to and deletions of vocational and technical programs to the various colleges.*
- d) To require community and junior colleges to supply such information as the board may request and compile, publish and make available such reports based thereupon as the board may deem appropriate.*
- e) To approve new attendance centers (campus locations) as the local boards of trustees should determine to be in the best interest of the district. (However, no new community/junior branch campus shall be approved without an authorizing act of the Legislature, according to H.B. 832, 1988.)*
- f) To serve as the state approving agency for federal funds for proposed contracts to borrow money for the purpose of acquiring land, erecting, repairing, etc. dormitories,*

dwelling or apartments for students and/or faculty, such loans to be paid from revenue produced by such facilities as requested by local boards of trustees.

g) To approve applications from community and junior colleges for state funds for vocational-technical education facilities.

h) To approve any university branch campus' lower undergraduate level courses for credit.

i) To appoint members to the Post-Secondary Educational Assistance Board.

j) To appoint members to the Authority for Educational Television.

k) To contract with other boards, commissions, governmental entities, foundations, corporations, or individuals for programs, services, grants and awards when such are needed for the operation and development of the state community and junior college system.

l) To fix standards for community and junior colleges to qualify for appropriations, and qualifications for community and junior college teachers.

m) To have sign-off approval on the State Plan for Vocational Education which is developed in cooperation with appropriate units from the State Department of Education.

n) To approve or disapprove of any proposed inclusion within municipal corporate limits of state-owned buildings and grounds of any community college or junior college and to approve or disapprove of land use development, zoning requirements, building codes and delivery of governmental services applicable to state-owned buildings and grounds of any community college or junior college. Any agreement by a local board of trustees of a community college or junior college to annexation of state-owned property or other conditions described in this paragraph shall be void unless approved by the board and the board of supervisors of the county in which the state-owned property is located.

SBCJC Board Members (pre-2000)

Congressional districts)

First District



Johnny L. Chip Crane, II



Ed Perry

Second District



George Walker,
Chairman



Robert Wade Steinriede

Third District



Bruce Martin



Henry (Bubba) Hudspeth,
Vice Chairman

Fourth District



Napolean Moore



Patricia Dickens

Fifth District



Donald Max Huey

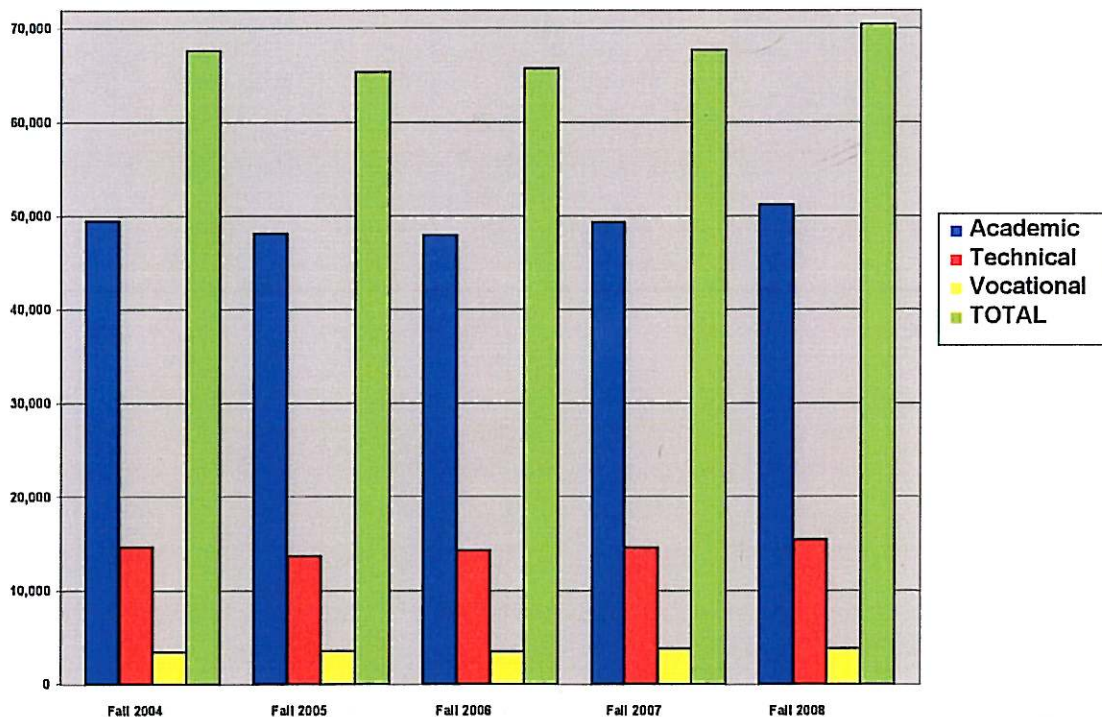
Vacant

In order for a student to be classified as a full-time (FT) student in a Mississippi public community/junior college, the student must be enrolled in a minimum of 12 semester credit hours of instruction at an approved district site. Students who are enrolled in 11 semester credit hours or fewer are considered to be part-time students. However, full-time equivalence (FTE) is calculated by adding all the hours a student generated during an academic year and dividing by the sum of 24.

For the Fall semester of 2008, total credit headcount enrollment in Mississippi's community and junior college system was 70,460. Over the past five years (Chart 1), credit enrollment has increased by 4.2 percent.

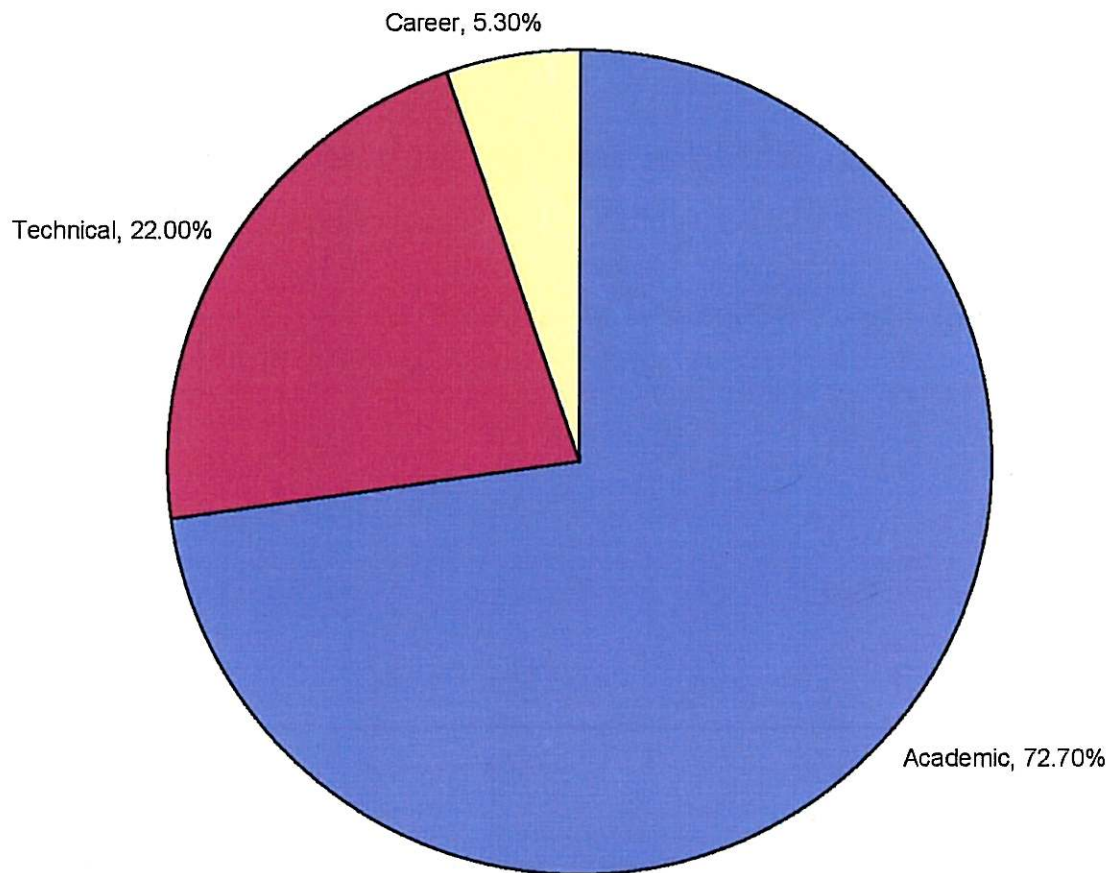
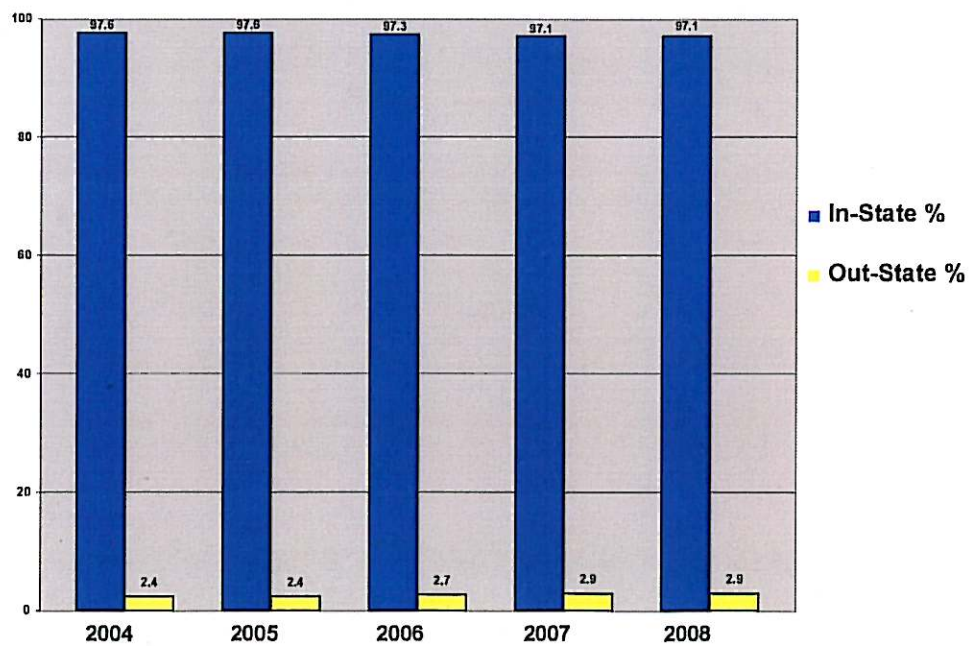
Chart 2 shows that academic transfer (university parallel) enrollment continues to be an essential part of our total enrollment. Specifically, academic transfer enrollment accounts for 72.7 percent of total credit enrollment. In addition, Chart 3 shows that Mississippi residents made up 97.1 percent of the total credit enrollment in the Fall of 2008.

Chart 1- Headcount Enrollment Trends



	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008
Academic	49,510	48,169	47,952	49,343	51,218
Technical	14,692	13,721	14,275	14,600	15,471
Vocational	3,443	3,517	3,503	3,776	3,771
TOTAL	67,645	65,407	65,730	67,719	70,460

Chart 2- Credit Enrollment Breakdown- Fall 2008

Chart 3- In-State vs. Out-of-State Credit Enrollment (*Credit Headcount Only*)

MISSISSIPPI <i>Community and Junior Colleges</i> Total Enrollment FY 2009 01 July 2008 through 30 June 2009	
Total Credit Headcount Enrollment (Nonduplicate*)-Fall 2008	70,460
Average Age	25.6
Female Students	63.9%
White Students	55.0%
In-State Students	97.1%
Students Admitted/H.S. Diploma	64.8%
Full-Time Students	72.3%
Students in an Academic Curriculum	72.7%
Freshman Students	52.2%
Average ACT Score	18.2
Semester Credit Hours (S.C.H.) Generated- Fall 2008	860,165
Avg S.C.H. per Student per Year	12.2
Full Time Equivalent (F.T.E. - S.C.H./24)- Fall 2008	35,840.2
Total Noncredit (Nonduplicate*)- FY 2009	201,985
ABE	8,955
Continuing Education	12,068
GED	6,119
High School Vocational Education	1,506
Literacy	1,057
Workforce Investment Act	1,225
Workforce (SBCJC Funded Projects)	159,922
Workforce (Non-SBCJC Funded Projects)	5,105
Other	6,028
Total Noncredit (Duplicate**)- FY 2009	460,071
ABE	9,209
Continuing Education	19,474
GED	6,307
High School Vocational Education	1,506
Literacy	1,073
Workforce Investment Act	4,176
Workforce (SBCJC Funded Projects)	402,259
Workforce (Non-SBCJC Funded Projects)	9,052
Other	7,015

* Nonduplicate: The number of unique individuals served during the year.

** Duplicate: The number of different times individuals are served during the year.

Academic Affairs

Mississippi's public community and junior colleges offer the following programs: academic (university parallel), technical, career (vocational), adult basic education, adult continuing education, general education development, job training partnership, and industry related training.

The associate of arts degree is awarded to students who complete a minimum of 60 semester credit hours of academic courses. The associate of applied science degree is awarded to students who have completed a minimum of 60 semester credit hours of courses in a technical program, including a minimum of 15 semester credit hours of core academic courses. In addition to the associate degrees, the community and junior colleges also award one-year and two-year certificates in occupationally-specific career and technical fields.

Proprietary Schools

Under the authority of Senate Bill 2636, which passed during the 1992 legislative session, the administration for the Proprietary Schools and College Registration was transferred from the Mississippi Department of Education to the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges. The State Board's responsibilities include the appointment of a five-member commission; providing staff for the administration of the commission; and serving as the appellate organization for decisions rendered by the commission.

The administrative staff is responsible for assisting the Commission with carrying out its duties and responsibilities as set forth in the Mississippi Proprietary School and College Registration Law (§75-60-1). The Commission has been assigned statutory authority to establish and implement the registration process for obtaining and maintaining a proprietary school certificate of registration and agents' permits for the State of Mississippi.

This administration has both administrative and supervisory responsibilities including, but not limited to: 1) the dissemination and interpretation of the law; 2) the development of applications, regulations, and policies to govern commission activities; 3) receipt and review of applications for action recommendations to the commission; 4) the planning and coordination of commission meetings; 5) management of complaints; 6) assisting the commission with implementing the cancellation, suspension, or revocation of a registration certificate or permit; and 7) the administration of civil penalties and/or administrative sanctions.

During FY 2009, the commission met six times: 33 certificates of registration were issued/renewed; 115 agent permits were approved; and sixteen programs of study applications were approved. There were no written official complaints received.

Ace Training Center, Inc. Byram, MS	Friends of Children of Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, MS Belzoni, MS Mayersville, MS Cleveland, MS Indianola, MS	South Eastern Career Training Centers, Inc. Jackson, MS
Alpha Training Institute Hattiesburg, MS		Stepping Stones Career & Community Center Louisville, MS
Antonelli College Hattiesburg, MS Jackson, MS	Gardner Institute, Inc. Batesville, MS	Swift Driving Academy Millington, TN
Blue Cliff College Gulfport, MS	Global Tech Training, LLC Southaven, MS	Systems IT, Inc.- DBA New Horizons Computer Learning Center Jackson, MS
Bolivar County Community Action Agency, Inc. Cleveland, MS	Gray & Associates, Inc.- DBA The Learning Curve Jackson, MS	Taylor Dental Assisting School Pascagoula, MS
CNA Training Center, Inc. Jackson, MS	Healthcare Institute of Jackson, Inc. Jackson, MS	Truck Driver Institute, Inc. of Mississippi (TDI) Gulfport, MS Tupelo, MS
Careers Plus Institute Batesville, MS	IMS Technical Center Jackson, MS	
Coastal Truck Driving School New Orleans, LA	ITT Educational Services Cordova, TN Madison, MS	Universal Technical Institute of Houston, TX
Commerical Driver Institute, Inc. (CDI) Saucier, MS	Keplere' Institute of Technology Greenville, MS Tougaloo, MS Belzoni, MS Indianola, MS	Universal Technical Institute (Motorcycle & Marine Mechanics Division in Florida) Orlando, FL
CompuSystems, Inc. Greenville, MS		Virginia College Jackson, MS Biloxi, MS
rescent School of Gaming and Bartending Gulfport, MS Robinsonville, MS	Maselle Career College Flowood, MS	
DSC Training Academy Greenville, MS Jackson, MS	Micro Teachers, Inc. DBA New Horizons Computer Learning Centers Biloxi, MS	Wyoming Technical Institute Laramie, WY Blairsville, PA West Sacramento, CA Ormond Beach, FL
Delta Technical College Branch of Midwest Technical Institute) Horn Lake, MS	NASCAR Technical Institute Mooresville, NC	
DeVry University Oakbrook Terrace, IL Decatur, GA Miramar, FL Orlando, FL Memphis, TN	Nashville Auto Diesel College Nashville, TN	
	National College of Business & Technology Memphis, TN	
E-Delta Learning Institute Greenville, MS	Skill Masters, Inc. Byram, MS	
EdVance, Inc. Moss Point, MS		

In FY 2009, the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (SBCJC) was responsible for administering a budget of more than \$67 million. That amount is a decrease of approximately \$6.5 million compared to FY 2008. A majority of this decrease occurred when two Department of Labor Grants—High Growth and Pathways to Progress—expired. It is also important to note that the SBCJC general funds were cut by 5 percent or \$388,453 during FY 2009. Chart 1 identifies the various funding sources. State general funds accounted for 10.6 percent of the revenues while 9.5 percent of the revenues were from federal sources. FY 2009 was the fourth year community and junior colleges received unemployment tax funds for workforce education. Unemployment tax funds accounted for approximately 32 percent of the total revenues. Post-secondary career and technical revenues accounted for 39.4 percent of the total expenditures in FY 2009.

Chart 2 identifies the major objects of expenditures. The overwhelming majority of expenditures (88.3 percent) in FY 2009 were in subsidies, loans and grants. The funds in this category flowed primarily to community and junior colleges, public schools, community based organizations and other state agencies. Some of the programs of expenditure in FY 2009 consisted of Adult Basic Education, Post-Secondary Career & Technical Education, GED, Workforce Training, Proprietary School and College Registration, Workforce Investment Act funds for Accountability and Career Readiness Certificates, and the Mississippi Virtual Community College (MSVCC).

Chart 1-SBCJC Revenues- FY 2009

Source of Funding	Revenues	% of Total
General Fund	\$7,175,342	10.6%
Federal	\$6,437,978	9.5%
Special	\$54,037,587	79.9%
TOTAL	\$67,650,907	100.0%

Chart 2- SBCJC Expenditures- FY 2009

Source of Expenditure	Expenditure	% of Total
Salaries	\$2,688,748	4.0%
Travel	\$142,359	0.2%
Contractual Services	\$4,981,886	7.4%
Commodities	\$68,153	0.1%
Capital Outlay- Equipment	\$15,954	0.0%
Subsidies, Loans and Grants	\$59,753,807	88.3%
TOTAL	\$67,650,907	100.0%
General Fund Lapse	\$7,010	
Workforce Carryforward (GF)	\$198,257	
Workforce Carryforward (SF)	\$4,426,491	

In addition to administering the agency's budget, the SBCJC was also responsible for allocating and disbursing state appropriated state funds to the fifteen public community and junior colleges. These support flow-through funds totaled \$231,126,455 in FY 2009, which includes \$2,998,212 (after cuts) for telecommunications debt service and \$3,630,757 (after cuts) for SBCJC education technology funding.

The operating budgets of Mississippi's public community and junior colleges are funded primarily by state appropriations, student tuition and fees, and local property taxes.

Revenue by source is stated in Chart 3. For FY 2009, the community and junior colleges expended a total of \$535,395,372 with \$224,497,486 or 41.9 percent of that amount provided from state sources.

Community and junior colleges have consistently expended a majority of their funds on instruction (58 percent as seen in Chart 4). Likewise, salaries and fringe benefits account for approximately 70 percent of the major object expenditures in FY 2009.

**Chart 3- Community and Junior Colleges
Revenue by Source- FY 2009**

Revenue by Source	Amount	Percentage
General Fund	\$185,230,605	34.6%
Education Enhancement	\$31,712,960	5.9%
Budget Contingency Fund	\$7,553,921	1.4%
Indirect State	\$51,643,714	9.6%
Federal	\$45,776,281	8.6%
Student Fees	\$143,670,846	26.8%
District Taxes	\$48,109,277	9.0%
Other Revenue	\$21,697,768	4.1%
Total Revenue	\$535,395,372	100.0%

**Chart 4- Community and Junior Colleges
Expenditures by Program- FY 2009**

E & G Expenditures by Program	Amount	Percentage
Academic Instruction	\$153,071,598	28.6%
Career-Technical Instruction	\$92,122,625	17.2%
Other Instruction	\$65,328,143	12.2%
Total Instruction	\$310,522,366	58.0%
Instructional Support	\$19,057,486	3.6%
Student Services	\$61,170,090	11.4%
Institutional Support	\$75,469,999	14.1%
Physical Plant Operation	\$69,175,431	12.9%
Total E & G Expenditures	\$535,395,372	100.0%

State appropriations are made annually to the SBCJC for allocation to the fifteen public community and junior college districts in accordance with formulas contained in the appropriation bill. FY 2008 was the fifth and final year in a five-year phase in to a new funding formula for the community and junior colleges. During the 2002 Regular Session, H.B. 1612 required the SBCJC to conduct a study of the state funding structure. After an RFP process, MGT of America was chosen to perform the study. The SBCJC approved most of the recommendations from the study and the Legislature concurred with changes that the SBCJC had approved by incorporating the changes in the appropriations bills. Some of the major changes included moving from a predominately headcount enrollment method to a full-time equivalent student method of distributing funds. In addition, the base amount was increased by 2 percent per year to 15 percent in year five, a new section was added for high cost associate degree allied health programs, and equal weights were assigned to all major sections of the formula. Finally, a hold harmless provision was included for those colleges that would otherwise have been harmed by the new formula implementation. By FY 2008, the hold harmless provision was phased out. In FY 2009, the funding formula amount distributed for state support was \$200,392,522 before cuts and \$186,535,443 after cuts. Cuts to the formula totaled \$13,857,079 compared to total support cuts of \$14,212,475.

**Chart 5- Community and Junior Colleges- Support
Comparison of Revenues by Source- FY 2000-FY 2009 (after cuts)**

Revenue by Source	FY 2000	% of Total (FY 2000)	FY 2009	% of Total (FY 2009)
General Fund*	\$133,671,168	39.6%	\$188,861,362	34.8%
Education Enhancement*	\$54,674,084	16.2%	\$34,711,172	6.4%
Budget Contingency Fund	-	0.0%	\$7,553,921	1.4%
State Total	\$188,345,252	55.8%	\$231,126,455	42.6%
Indirect State	\$37,979,952	11.2%	\$51,643,714	9.5%
Federal	\$16,540,982	4.9%	\$45,776,281	8.5%
Student Fees	\$60,086,183	17.8%	\$143,670,846	26.5%
District Taxes	\$33,185,278	9.8%	\$48,109,277	8.9%
Other Revenue	\$1,832,364	0.5%	\$21,697,768	4.0%
Total Revenue	\$337,970,011	100.00%	\$542,024,341	100.0%

* Includes SBCJC General Fund education technology funding of \$3,630,757 and Education Enhancement Fund telecommunications debt service of \$2,998,212.

When comparing the combined state funding of both the SBCJC and the fifteen public community and junior colleges, the community college system suffered drastic cuts from FY 2001 to FY 2005 and, as a result, the percentage of revenue to total revenue has seen dramatic shifts. For example, Chart 5 demonstrates that for community college support only, the percentage of state funds to total has declined from 55.8 percent in FY 2000 to 42.6 percent in FY 2009. On the other hand, the percentage of student fees to total revenue has increased from 17.8 percent in FY 2000 to 26.5 percent in FY 2009. During this time of funding cuts, enrollment continued to increase significantly.

Tuition, required fees and other related fees or charges are established by the local boards of trustees of each community and junior college. The per semester average tuition and required fees for a full time student during FY 2009 was \$883 (minimum of \$775, maximum of \$960) compared to \$861 in FY 2008, or a 2.6 percent increase.

The SBCJC has the responsibility for administering the Adult Basic Education Program for the state. The program is designed to provide adult education and literacy services in order to 1) assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency; 2) assist adults who are parents to obtain the educational skills necessary to become full partners in the educational development of their children; and 3) assist adults in the completion of a secondary school education.

The term "adult education" means services or instruction below the postsecondary level for individuals who:

1. have attained 16 years of age;
2. are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law;
3. and
 - a. lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills to enable the individuals to function effectively in society;
 - b. do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and have not achieved an equivalent level of education; or
 - c. are unable to speak, read, or write the English language.

During FY 2008, adult education/basic skills training was offered within 30 adult basic education programs: 15 in community and junior colleges, as well as 11 in public schools, one in a community based-organization, one in a university, and two in correctional institutions. More than 500 classes offer an array of instruction such as English as a Second Language, GED preparation, lower level literacy tutoring and training, parenting skills, life coping skills, workplace literacy/employability skills, and basic skills training. These 30 programs served 22,606 adults for a total of 1,054,536 cumulative student instructional hours at an average cost of \$395 per student.

CHART 6- ABE/ASE/ESL Enrollment Trends- FY 2009

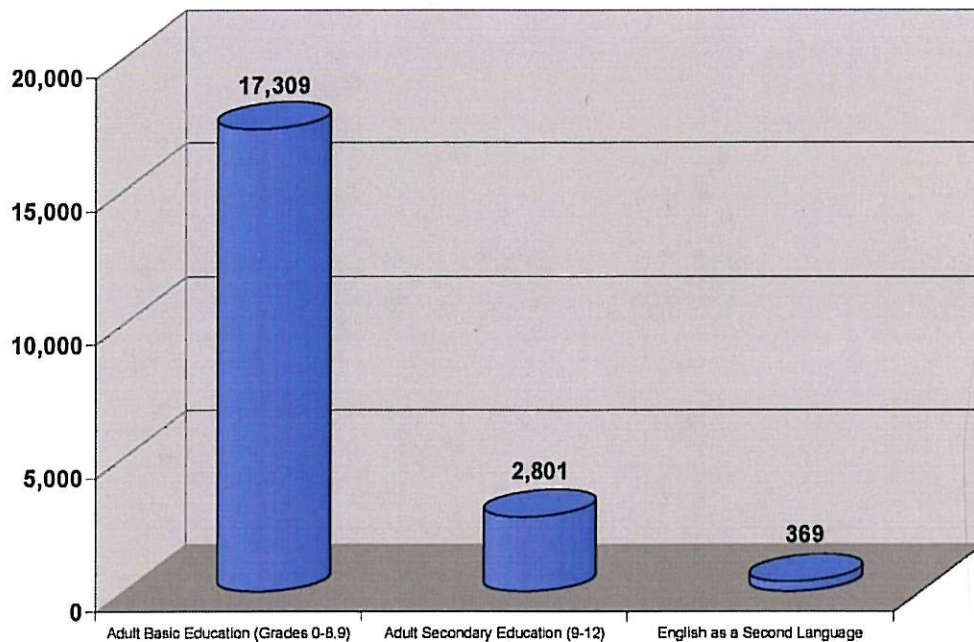


Chart 7- Enrollment Trends

Educational:

Obtained GED.....4,665
Entered Postsecondary or Training.....1,046

Societal:

Received citizenship skills.....396
Registered to vote or voted for first time.....178

Economic:

Gained Employment.....317
Retained Employment.....205

The SBCJC has the responsibility for administering the GED testing program for the state. The GED testing program provides the opportunity for adults who dropped out of school to demonstrate that they have acquired knowledge and skills equivalent to high school graduates.

High school equivalency diplomas are issued by the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges to adults who achieve satisfactory scores on the GED Tests. These GED credentials/diplomas are accepted by employers, training programs, educational institutions, and the military as meeting their requirements for employment or admissions.

For FY 2009, 13,977 GED test booklets were scored and 9,046 transcripts were issued. Approximately 13,018 individuals completed the entire GED best battery with 7,908 receiving a GED credential/diploma. For the Fall 2008 semester, there were 6,660 students who were admitted in community and junior colleges via a GED diploma.

The GED Tests, administered under the direction of the American Council on Education, GED Testing Service, and the SBCJC, is used in all states and the provinces in Canada as the basis for issuing high school equivalency credentials. Validity, integrity, and security of the GED Tests are joint responsibilities of the American Council on Education and participating states and local educational institutions.

Richard Gray: A GED Success Story



Richard Gray of Jackson is a true Adult Education success story. This past summer, he was honored as 2009 Adult Education Student of the Year for the Southern Region. He is a recent GED recipient and attends Hinds Community College. He overcame many obstacles to reach this level of achievement.

"He was very pleased to receive that honor. He was smiling constantly at the awards banquet," said Dr. Eldridge Henderson, Director of Adult and Continuing Education for Hinds Community College. "He is a tremendous young man—very positive. He is focused and I guarantee he is headed somewhere. He has said he is going to get a business degree from Hinds, get a realtor's license, sell homes, get married and have two children. I believe every word of it. He has not set a goal yet that he didn't accomplish—to the amazement of everyone except his mother."

Gray, who thought his biggest achievement was behind him recently when he received his GED diploma in the mail, is smart, but he doesn't know the meaning of "can't." As a student in the GED classes at Hinds Community College he made such a big impression on his teacher, Sandra Blair of Raymond, that she nominated him for the award.

She knew that, unlike most GED students, Richard Gray was not a drop out—he just had some overwhelming odds to overcome. He desperately wanted to be in school and to learn. He paid attention and progressed from grade to grade, through elementary school, junior high and high school. He worked hard and learned, and although his learning was not measured with grades, he received a certificate of attendance when it was time for his class to graduate.

Born with Cerebral Palsy, Richard already had challenges to face when, as a three-year old, he suffered a brain-stem injury in an auto accident.

Fortunately, the disabilities resulting from this "double whammy" are only physical. Although he speaks with great difficulty, he can be well understood by the patient listener; although based in a wheelchair, he can walk a few steps with support; and while he cannot hold a pencil or type on a computer, he does have some use of his right arm. There is, however, nothing disabled about his hearing, his smile, his sense of humor or his determination to meet his own expectations of himself.

"When I received my diploma I knew I had accomplished my first goal. Now I can look ahead and have joy in knowing that I am well on my way to attending Hinds and being a successful business owner.

"First, I owe my success to God for giving me the patience, strength and determination to go on. I thank my mother who attended every class with me and helped me study before each test. And I thank Mrs. Blair who prepared me well with the skills and knowledge that I needed to pass."

The Workforce Education system delivers training ranging from basic skills to advanced technology skills. The training is delivered through the fifteen local Workforce Development Centers. The following were reported by businesses and industries as well as the fifteen community colleges. (The following workforce numbers/information are limited to projects approved by the SBCJC office.)

	FY 09
Number of Trainees (Duplicated)	402,259
Number of Trainees (Non-Duplicated by Project)	159,922
Number of Companies and Businesses Served	715
Number of Career Readiness Certificates Issued by SBCJC	5,317
Total Workforce Training Classes	19,095
Total Hours of Workforce Instruction	560,680
Total Number of Projects Completed	1,083
Number of Trainees at Plants	291,371
Number of Trainees at Schools	83,483
Number of Trainees at Mobile Training Units	2,039
Number of Trainees at Other Locations	25,366

NOTE: The most conservative numbers provided were utilized in these calculations.

Course	Total Classes	Total Trainees	Number of Trainees per Location				Cost
			Mobile	School	Plant	Other	
A/C, Heating, Refrigeration	97	673	22	451	200	0	\$84,918.14
Accountability System	19	6	0	6	0	0	\$496,886.13
Adv. GPS	13	22	0	22	0	0	\$9,812.50
Aquaculture	2	120	0	17	103	0	\$98,420.00
Banking Skills	686	10,854	0	1,280	8,451	1,123	\$372,971.98
Basic Skills	161	9,491	139	6,408	1,366	1,578	\$1,695,454.14
Blueprint Reading	108	1,130	0	175	954	1	\$58,372.44
Career & Technical	5	66	0	66	0	0	\$3,196.57
Child Care	5	86	0	86	0	0	\$660.00
Computer Use & Applications	1,539	20,419	118	14,158	4,235	1,908	\$1,006,162.18
Construction Trades	450	23,275	205	1,162	21,831	77	\$778,293.01
Customer Service	701	13,149	0	3,309	8,033	1,807	\$230,228.11
Drafting	58	525	0	220	303	2	\$122,979.33
Electricity	168	4,373	37	914	3,403	19	\$408,583.25
Electronics	55	270	0	79	191	0	\$37,326.73
Employability/Remediation	139	7,350	483	1,691	1,301	3,875	\$319,258.07
Entrepreneurial/Small Business	71	877	0	836	0	41	\$61,878.70
Fire Fighting	276	3,454	0	997	1,105	1,352	\$96,309.81
Food Production	196	3,011	0	1,368	1,359	284	\$46,284.55
Forestry/Lumber	10	140	0	37	103	0	\$1,425.00
Furniture Manufacturing	509	3,864	0	0	3,864	0	\$784,118.84
GIS/GPS	54	582	0	416	61	105	\$109,232.59
Heavy Machine Operator	314	3,288	0	1,256	2,012	20	\$756,098.80
Housekeeping	9	259	0	234	0	25	\$3,282.52
Hydraulics/Pneumatics	38	208	0	191	17	0	\$49,017.94
Industrial Maintenance	638	10,881	25	1,331	9,280	245	\$2,052,328.33
Industrial Production	1,719	23,332	0	2,125	18,981	2,226	\$2,881,807.13
Instrumentation	11	147	0	8	136	3	\$23,481.33
Law Enforcement	300	4,143	0	514	3,580	49	\$192,677.49
Machine Shop/CNC	15	138	0	77	61	0	\$176,421.07
Marketing	6	13	0	13	0	0	\$120,492.24
Measurements/Industrial Math	80	749	0	189	495	65	\$34,452.50
Medical/Healthcare	2,979	101,867	0	11,841	83,407	6,619	\$1,670,212.82
Oral Communications	90	877	0	443	172	262	\$89,690.22
Personal Dev. Skills	349	13,445	0	8,337	4,574	534	\$88,702.52
Pre-employment Training	253	4,904	0	2,098	2,720	86	\$777,591.36
Quality Control Management	958	6,310	168	1,374	4,671	97	\$519,026.47
Safety	3,506	57,534	466	7,187	48,819	1,062	\$575,910.52
Sewing/Textiles	39	382	0	0	382	0	\$22,982.39
Supervisory/Leadership	1,242	19,446	112	5,525	13,086	723	\$699,062.76
Team Management	220	5,088	0	986	4,019	83	\$214,823.71
Telecommunication	163	2,724	0	67	2,635	22	\$205,003.02
Train-the-Trainer	107	743	3	8	595	137	\$265,486.27
Welding/Soldering	739	42,044	261	5,981	34,866	936	\$2,118,033.80
FY 09 Totals for All Schools	Total Classes	Total Trainees	Mobile	School	Plant	Other	Cost
	19,097	402,259	2,039	83,483	291,371	25,366	\$20,359,357.28

Mississippi's Career Readiness Certificate (CRC) is designed to meet the needs of both employers and job seekers in this transitioning economy.

- For employers, the CRC offers a reliable means of determining whether a potential employee has the necessary literacy, numeracy, and problem solving skills to be job ready.
- For job seekers, the CRC serves as a portable credential that can be more meaningful to employers than a high school degree or a resume citing experience in a different job setting.

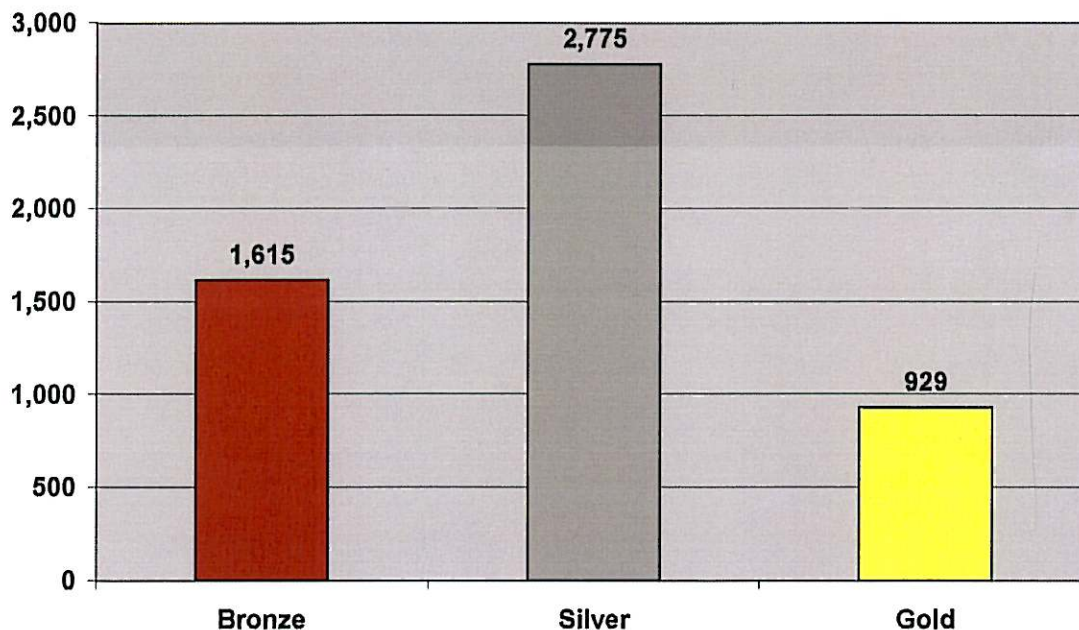
The CRC is based on established WorkKeys® assessment tests. (WorkKeys is a comprehensive skills assessment tool recognized by thousands of companies in the U.S. and by state and federal agencies.) To earn a Career Readiness Certificate, individuals undergo testing related to reading, applied math, and locating information through the WorkKeys skills assessment system.

Individuals can earn three levels of Career Readiness Certificates based on their test performance in Applied Mathematics, Locating Information, and Reading for Information. The levels are as follows:

- Bronze level signifies that a recipient possesses skills for approximately 30% of the jobs profiled by WorkKeys in these three specific skill areas.
- Silver level signifies that a recipient possesses skills for approximately 65% of the jobs profiled by WorkKeys in these three specific skill areas.
- Gold level signifies that a recipient possesses skills for approximately 85% of the jobs profiled by WorkKeys in these three specific skill areas.

During FY 2009, 5,319 Career Readiness Certificates were issued. The breakdown is found below.

Career Readiness Certificates Issued- FY 09



Mississippi's community and junior colleges have long been leaders in using technology to enhance the teaching and learning process. Beginning in the early 1990s, the community colleges under the leadership of the Mississippi Association of Community and Junior Colleges (MACJC), successfully deployed the nation's first statewide interactive video network, the Community College Network (CCN). This method of delivering classes was the precursor to many forms of distance education as we know them today. In establishing this landmark learning vehicle, Mississippi's community and junior colleges began a long-term national leadership role for the use of technology in two-year, post-secondary education.

In its pioneering use of technology, the MACJC has supported the installation of a state-of-the-art data center located at the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (SBCJC). This data center, managed by SBCJC staff, will give each college equal access to advanced technologies and will maximize state resources by leveraging economies of scale. Most importantly, by coordinating and sharing resources at the statewide level, colleges can focus more of their technology resources on college-specific applications that support their unique missions. This data center will function as the Host Service Center and core switching infrastructure for the community and junior colleges' wide area network. It will also provide secure access through the use of biometric scanners, video surveillance, a fire suppression system, uninterruptible power system (UPS) and when fully implemented, a diesel generator will be added for extended power outages.

Over the past year, mission critical applications (including Blackboard), core networking services and centralized applications have required the further expansion of the SBCJC data center and have encouraged colleges to leverage economies of scale to help form the first statewide Ethernet based wide area network, not only in Mississippi, but the U. S. This year because of record enrollment increases at each of the colleges, the SBCJC finds it necessary to upgrade its networking infrastructure. This upgrade will allow the colleges to double their bandwidth in an effort to support the increasing demand of not only our virtual college but other applications that require high speed access to the Internet.

Additionally, by integrating shared technologies and best practices into their processes, community and junior colleges will be empowered to take advantage of a spectrum of resources made available through a common infrastructure and partnership between the SBCJC and the colleges (*see Figure 1*). In so doing, each institution will be positioned to serve its customers more quickly, efficiently, and at a lower cost through the use of technology. This initiative will provide enhanced educational services to on-campus classroom students and to non-traditional students at convenient hours from their homes and businesses.

Technology and its use in the community and junior college system will become more important as the colleges continue to work as collaborating partners to build a common technology infrastructure that supports their individual, autonomous missions. The result will be a two-year college system that meets the needs of the citizens of Mississippi by using technology to enhance the teaching and learning process.

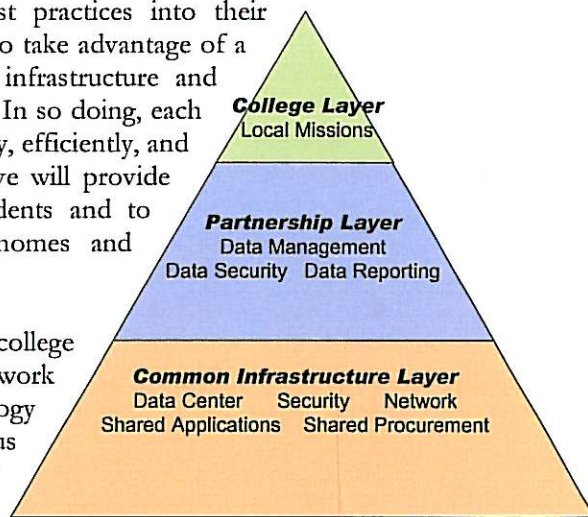


Figure 1

Career and Technical Education

Currently, community and junior colleges in Mississippi offer degrees and certificates in 116 different Career and Technical program areas at their various campuses, comprehensive centers, and extension centers throughout the state. These programs range from less than one year to two years in length and prepare individuals for employment in a variety of fields, from construction trades to computer networking to healthcare.

In FY 2009:

- Seven requests for new programs were received from three institutions. All seven were approved.
- One request for a new program option was received. It was approved.
- One request for a new program location was received. It was approved.
- Six programs were closed by institutional request due to low enrollment and funding concerns.
- One multi-day Office for Civil Rights (OCR) on-site reviews were conducted at an institution.

In Fall 2008, 19,242 students were enrolled in Career and Technical programs at community and junior colleges.

In 2008, State Articulations were developed between 33 secondary vocational programs and 50 postsecondary career and technical programs. These agreements allow students to earn college credits for demonstrated competencies gained in high school and provide a non-duplicative sequence of coursework leading to postsecondary Career and Technical degrees or credentials.

With a placement rate near 88 percent, Mississippi's postsecondary career and technical education programs are providing students with the skills necessary to find and retain employment in high skill, high wage, and high demand occupations.

Mississippi Virtual Community College

The fifteen community and junior colleges in conjunction with the SBCJC offer online education through the Mississippi Virtual Community College (MSVCC). During FY 2009, the MSVCC experienced a growth of 38.4 percent compared to FY 2008. Academic, technical, and vocational courses were available online. The full array of courses necessary to obtain the associate of arts degree online were made available.

Enrollment Data

Semester	Enrollment	Number of Courses	Number of Instructors
Spring 2009	49,181	2,310	1,171
Summer 2009	19,859	1,422	865
Fall 2009	53,411	2,449	1,290

Mississippi values.

MISSISSIPPI'S COMMUNITY & JUNIOR COLLEGES

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